



H.R. 2810 — National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Rep. Thornberry, R-TX)

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FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration beginning on July 12, 2017, under a [structured rule](#).

NOTE: A separate Legislative Bulletin summarizing amendments ruled in order and any key vote alerts will be forthcoming.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 2810](#) (NDAA) would authorize **\$695.9 billion** in discretionary spending for national defense. Within the topline, the NDAA would authorize **\$613.8 billion** in base funding for requirements of the Department of Defense within the House Armed Services Committee's jurisdiction. Additionally, the NDAA provides a total of **\$74.6 billion** for cap-exempt Global War on Terror/Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts. Of the OCO amount, **\$10 billion would be used** for base requirements, while the remaining **\$64.6 billion** would cover contingency operations abroad and associated costs. An additional \$7.8 billion is allocated for activities outside of the House Armed Services Committee jurisdiction. This proposal is consistent with a proposed budget agreement authorizing \$621.5 billion in base defense spending subject to necessarily renegotiated Budget Control Act caps, in addition to \$75 billion in cap-exempt defense OCO funding.

Purpose	Amount (in billions)
DOD Discretionary Base Budget	\$592.8
DOE Discretionary Base Budget	+ \$20.8
Defense-Related Activities	+ \$0.2
FY18 Base Budget NDAA Topline	\$613.8*
Overseas Contingency Operations for Base Requirements	+ \$10.0
FY18 Funded Base Budget Requirements	\$623.8*
Overseas Contingency Operations	+ \$64.6
FY18 Discretionary Topline *	\$688.3*
Defense Mandatory Spending **	+ \$7.5
FY18 NDAA Topline	\$695.9

* Does not include \$7.8 billion of authorizations not within HASC jurisdiction.

** Includes Statutory requirements for Concurrent Receipt; does not include \$0.6 billion outside HASC jurisdiction.

- Totals may not add due to rounding

Table provided courtesy of the House Armed Services Committee

The bill would continue to build on acquisition reforms enacted as part of other NDAA's in recent years, would fund significant reinvestment in aircraft, ship, vehicle, weapons, and missile defense programs, all at levels above the president's request, in order to restore readiness and capacity of the Armed Services. The bill would also begin the reorganization of the space activities of the Department of Defense by creating a Space Corps within the Air Force and a U.S. Space Command within Strategic Command, and transferring space operations and command to these entities.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) "estimates that appropriation of the authorized amounts [in H.R. 2810] would result in outlays of \$669 billion over the 2018-2022 period."

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS:

The NDAA would authorize base defense spending subject to the BCA caps at levels significantly above those caps. While many conservatives believe such funding levels are necessary to meet defense policy objectives and operational needs, other conservatives may be concerned that the bill creates upward pressure on total spending.

Some conservatives may be concerned that, while potentially necessary to prevent readiness shortfalls, shifting OCO funds to cover base needs circumvents the fiscal discipline the statutory spending caps were intended to instill.

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill would increase the end strength of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, as well as increase National Guard and Reserve components. Further, the bill would establish a policy to expand the size of Navy to 355 ships, as well as create a Space Corps within the Department of the Air Force.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

The committee report (H. Rept. 115-200) accompanying H.R. 2810 can be found [here](#). The committee's summary for the FY 2018 NDAA can be found [here](#).

Highlights of the major provisions of note are included below:

Personnel:

- **Troop Pay:** The bill would support a 2.4 percent military pay raise for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, in accordance with current law ([section 1009 of title 37, United States Code](#)), to ensure that military pay increases to keep pace with the pay increases in the private sector, as measured by the [Employment Cost Index](#). The bill would also eliminate the president's authority to reduce troop pay below that level. President Trump's budget request recommended a 2.1 percent increase.
- **Compensation and Benefits:** Title VI of the bill would extend certain bonus and special pay authorities for reserve forces, health care professionals, and nuclear officers, as well as for reenlistment. The bill would prohibit reduction in basic housing allowance for members participating in the [Military Housing Privatization Initiative](#).
- **Change in Station:** The bill would allow dependents to move ahead or stay behind a member undergoing a permanent change in station by 6 months if the dependents meet certain conditions

making such action necessary. Further, the bill would authorize reimbursement for a member's spouse for up to \$500 for costs of professional recertification necessitated by a change in station.

- **Elections:** The bill would allow members to vote in local, state, and federal elections in either their permanent residence or at their current duty station.
- **Healthcare:** The FY 2018 NDAA would allow for reserve members on active duty to be eligible for TRICARE pre-mobilization and on a transitional basis, regardless of what Title 10 authority they are called to duty under. The bill would also continue a pilot program for members to access TRICARE discounts at commercial pharmacies. The bill would create a pilot program to provide healthcare assistance services to members with dependents with complex medical needs to better access and navigate TRICARE options.

The bill would require separating members receive a mental health exam, in addition to the separation physical exam. Further, it would allow reservists who had been deployed for at least 30 days over the previous 2 years to request a physical exam prior to separation.

The bill would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from authorizing a decrease in inpatient capacity at department medical facilities outside of the U.S.

- **Uniform Code of Military Justice Changes:** The bill would add a new charge under the UCMJ for the wrongful broadcast of intimate images. The House passed similar language as part of [H.R. 2052](#). Further, the bill would mandate a minimum sentence of 2 years' incarceration for rape or sexual assault. It would also allow for the garnishment of wages to satisfy judgements for child support. Finally, the bill would make a number to technical amendments to the UCMJ.
- **Military Records:** The bill would allow members to petition for correction of records to alter an other than honorable discharge based on medical diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or traumatic brain injury (TBI) that may have contributed to the circumstances of discharge.
- **Force Structure:** The FY 2018 NDAA would authorize the following end-strength levels:

	Level	Compared to President's Budget	Compared to FY2017
Active Duty			
Army	486,000	+10,000	+10,000
Navy	327,900	0	+4,000
USMC	185,000	0	0
Air Force	325,100	0	+4,100
Total	1,324,000	+10,000	+18,100
Reserve			
Army National Guard	347,000	+4,000	+4,000
Army Reserve	202,000	+3,000	+3,000
Navy Reserve	59,000	0	+1,000
USMC Reserve	38,500	0	0
Air National Guard	106,600	0	+900
Air Force Reserve	69,800	0	+800
Total	822,900	+7,000	+9,700

Procurement:

Procurement (Thousands of Dollars)				
FY17 NDAA	POTUS	FY18	vs FY17	vs POTUS
\$ 102,422,660	\$ 113,983,713	\$ 127,861,301	\$ 25,438,641	\$ 13,877,588

The FY 2018 NDAA would authorize \$127.86 billion for procurement, an increase of \$25.43 billion from FY 2017, and \$13.88 billion above the president’s request. The bill would fund significant increases in procurement of aircraft, armored vehicles, ships, and critical munitions.

Aircraft Procurement: The bill authorizes a total of \$42.36 billion for aircraft procurement across the service branches.

	Aircraft Procurement (Thousands of Dollars)				
	FY17 NDAA	POTUS	FY18	vs FY17	vs POTUS
<i>Army</i>	\$3,614,787	\$4,149,891	\$5,593,561	\$1,978,774	\$1,443,670
<i>Navy</i>	\$13,951,776	\$15,056,235	\$18,414,785	\$4,463,009	\$3,358,550
<i>Air Force</i>	\$13,835,617	\$15,430,849	\$18,348,011	\$4,512,394	\$2,917,162
Total	\$31,402,180	\$34,636,975	\$42,356,357	\$10,954,177	\$7,719,382

This includes funding for: 87 F-35 Lightning IIs; 22 F/A 18 Hornets; 10 V-22 Ospreys; 69 AH-64E Apache Helicopters; 53 UH-60M Black Hawk Helicopters; 18 KC-46A Refueling tankers; as well as numerous other aircraft.

The bill also prohibits the retirement of the A-10, the U-2, and the Global Hawk. Further, the bill requires any C-5 Galaxy planes that are retired to be maintained in a condition from which they may be returned to service if the strategic airlift capacity falls below 301 planes.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to waive all competitive contract requirements and enter into a sole-source contract to replace the UH-1N Huey helicopter, which is used for defense of U.S. nuclear missile silos.

Ship Building: The NDAA would authorize a total of \$25.27 billion for shipbuilding, of which \$6.05 billion would be OCO funds designated for base defense needs.

Ship Building (Base & Base-Designated OCO, Thousands of Dollars)				
FY17 NDAA	POTUS	FY18	vs FY17	vs POTUS
\$18,880,570	\$19,903,682	\$25,270,182	\$6,389,612	\$5,366,500

The NDAA would authorize funding for 3 *Arleigh Burke* class destroyers (DDG), 3 Littoral Combat Ships (LCS), 2 *Virginia* class attack submarines, and 1 *San Antonio* class amphibious ship. Of these, 2 LCS and 1 DDG would be funded out of OCO for base purposes. The bill would also authorize amounts necessary to meet funding requirements for the aircraft carrier replacement and refueling programs, authorizing a total of \$3.7 billion for FY2018.

The bill would increase the statutory required minimum number of operational aircraft carriers from 11 to 12 at the end of FY 2023, when CVN 79, the *U.S.S. Kennedy*, is expected to be delivered. Further, the bill would direct the Navy to carry out [shock trials](#) for the *Ford* class carriers on the *U.S.S. Kennedy*, rather than on the *U.S.S. Ford*, which will allow the *Ford* to enter operational service sooner.

The NDAA would authorize multiyear procurement authority for the *Arleigh Burke* class destroyers for up to 3 ships per year for 5 years. It would also authorize multiyear procurement authority for *Virginia* Class attack submarines. Finally, the bill would authorize the use of the Sea-Based Deterrence Fund to purchase critical components for the *Columbia* class ballistic missile submarines, including torpedo tubes, missile tubes, and propulsors.

The bill would prohibit the inactivation of *Ticonderoga* class missile cruisers.

The bill would also make a statement of policy that the Navy should have no fewer than 355 battle force ships.

Army Weapons and Tracked Vehicles The NDAA would authorize the procurement and modernization of tanks, armored personnel carriers, and other armored and tracked combat vehicles. This includes funding for: M1 Abrams tank upgrades for 85 tanks (29 more than the president's request); 93 Bradley Fighting Vehicles (33 more than the president's request); 116 Stryker vehicles and \$177 billion for lethality upgrades for Stryker vehicles. These authorizations will provide for significant improvements in the readiness and capacity for Army Armored Brigade Combat Teams (ABCTs) and Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCTs), which the committee notes are essential to meeting combatant command needs and which have been insufficiently modernized and maintained in recent years to be prepared for action.

Small Arms: The NDAA would authorize increases in funding for small arms procurement and modernization.

Critical Munitions: The NDAA would authorize an increase in procurement of Joint Direct Attack Munitions and Small Diameter Bombs requested by the administration, as well as increase Army Ammunition Plant funding by \$100 million and fund a significant increase in procurement of army missile and rocket systems.

Nuclear weapons: The NDAA would provide \$10.42 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) nuclear weapons activities, including programs to modernize the nuclear weapons stockpile, an increase of \$184.2 million to the budget request and \$1 billion over FY 2017. The bill would also establish a program to streamline the addressing of deferred maintenance backlogs at NNSA facilities, with a goal of reducing such backlog by 50% in five years.

Missile Defense: The bill would fund missile defense programs at \$2.5 billion above the president's request, for a total of \$12.4 billion. This includes funding for an increased number of Ground-Based Midcourse interceptors, deployment of Aegis-ashore systems in Poland and Romania, support for Israeli Iron Dome, David's Sling, and Arrow 3 systems, and prohibiting the demobilization of GEM-T Army interceptors. The bill would establish missile defense and defeat as a [major force program](#) and direct the Secretary of Defense to submit programmatic and budgetary information on the program beginning in FY 2019 as part of the president's budget request. The bill would also require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to submit reports to Congress on establishing a space-based layer of missile defense sensors and interceptors.

Defense Reforms:

Acquisition

- **Commercial Off-The-Shelf Purchases:** The NDAA would direct the General Services Administration (GSA) to enter into contracts with at least two online marketplaces (such as Amazon) to allow government agencies to purchase commercial off-the-shelf products from such marketplaces. The

bill would direct the Secretary of Defense to use such authority for commercial purchases. Selected marketplaces would be required to have products that are dynamically sourced and priced, without incentive pay-to-play type arrangements for sources. Products would be required to be sortable by price. The marketplace would be required to provide consolidated invoicing for purchases on a monthly basis, and to be able to enforce debarment of ineligible product sources. Any purchase made within such marketplace would be deemed to meet federal requirements for open competition, so long as two or more similar products are offered from different sources in the marketplace. Purchases from eligible small business sources would also be deemed to count towards satisfying minimum small business contracting requirements for federal agencies. Finally, marketplaces would be prohibited from selling or otherwise sharing any purchasing data that identifies a federal customer.

- **Incurred-Cost Audits:** The bill would allow for the DoD to make use of private auditors to conduct incurred-cost audits. Such audits are conducted to evaluate the amount of costs incurred by a contractor and charged to the government under non-fixed price contracts. Under current law, these audits are conducted by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA); however, according to the committee report, the DCAA does not provide sufficient value in this activity as the cost of performing the audits has often exceeded any savings found. To better utilize resources, the bill would require that after September 1, 2022, at least 25% of incurred-cost audits must be conducted by private auditors. Further, to improve DCAA practices, the bill would prohibit the DCAA from issuing unqualified (clean) audit reports after September 1, 2022 unless it has undergone peer-review by outside private auditors at least every three years.
- **IP Management:** The NDAA would require that the department modify procurement practice to negotiate the purchase or licensing price of intellectual property and technical data for new systems before entering the engineering and manufacturing development phase. This change would result in greater competition for the IP component of these procurements, rather than the current practice of negotiating the price for such data after competition for a system has ended and it is in production. The bill would also establish an Office of Intellectual Property within the Office of the Secretary of Defense to manage DoD IP assets, oversee IP acquisition and licensing, and coordinate and manage a cadre of IP experts established by the bill.

Space Programs

- **Space Corps:** The bill would establish the Space Corps within the Air Force by January 1, 2019. The Space Corps would be headed by the Chief of Staff of the Space Corps, who would be a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, be co-equal with the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and would report to the Secretary of the Air Force. The Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff of the Space Corps would be able to designate or establish additional offices and officials who will be a part of the Space Corps. This arrangement would be similar to the relationship between the Marine Corps and the Navy.

The Secretary of the Air Forces would be designated as the primary agent of the Department of Defense with respect to research, development, test, and evaluation of satellites and user satellite terminals used by the Air Force, Space Corps, and defense agencies other than terminal use by the National Reconnaissance Office and the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency, or the terminal use by the other service branches.

The bill would state that nothing in the establishment of the corps authorizes or requires the relocation of any facility, infrastructure, or military installation of the Air Force. The offices of Principal Department of Defense Space Advisor and Defense Space Council would be terminated and all staff and functions would be transferred to the Space Corps.

- **Space Command:** The NDAA would establish U.S. Space Command as a subordinate unified command within U.S. Strategic Command. Space Command would exercise command of all joint space activities or missions, except as otherwise determined by the president. Space Command would be headed by a 4-star Commander of U.S. Space Command, who would be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the senate.

Foreign Policy

- **Afghanistan:** The FY 2018 NDAA would authorize funds to continue U.S. operations in Afghanistan, and authorize \$4.9 billion for continuing support for the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF) to sustain stability and security in the country. The bill would also continue to authorize reimbursement for Pakistan for activities to support U.S. actions in Afghanistan, though funding would be restricted if Pakistan does not continue to fight against the Haqqani network. The Secretary would be required to submit a report to Congress on U.S. strategy in Afghanistan.
- **Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL):** The NDAA would extend the “Syria train and equip” program through December 31, 2018 and would provide \$500 million for such purpose. More information on the Syria train and equip program can be found in the RSC’s 2014 [legislative bulletin](#) on the McKeon amendment to the 2015 Continuing Resolution (CR). The bill would also provide \$1.3 billion in funds to train and equip Iraqi Security Forces and Iraqi Kurdish and tribal militias. The Secretary of Defense would be required to submit a report on the U.S. Strategy in Syria.
- **Israel:** The NDAA would provide \$613 million for Israeli cooperative missile defense, including \$92 million for Iron Dome, \$221.5 million for David’s Sling coproduction, and \$287.3 million for Arrow 3 coproduction, totaling \$507 million above the president’s request.
- **Ukraine, Russia, and Europe:** The NDAA would support a significant increase in funding for the European Deterrence Initiative (formerly the European Reassurance Initiative) to deter Russian aggression throughout Europe. The bill would authorize \$150 million in funds to provide support to Ukraine against Russian aggression, and would continue to encourage the DoD to provide lethal assistance to Ukraine. The bill would also establish that it is the policy of the United States to counter Russian aggression, including by potentially increasing the amount of permanently stationed U.S. troops in Europe and by prepositioning equipment and infrastructure to support any potential deterrence operations.

Further, the bill would include:

- **Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty Preservation Act of 2017:** This section would include findings that Russia’s development and testing of intermediate-range weapons are a material breach of the INF Treaty. Further, it would direct the president to report to Congress 15 months after enactment as to whether Russia has been in violation of the INF Treaty during any of the four consecutive 120-day periods following enactment and, if so, would declare that the U.S. would no longer be bound by the INF as a matter of domestic law. This section would also direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a program of record to develop a road-mobile intermediate range missile system to deter Russian actions in the European theater and encourage Russia to return to compliance with the INF Treaty. The bill would authorize \$50 million for defense and counter-strike systems and \$25 million for research, design, testing and evaluation of new U.S. intermediate-range forces.
- **Fostering Unity Against Russian Aggression Act of 2017:** This section would require the Secretaries of Defense and State to jointly submit a strategy to counter Russian threats and aggression within 180 days of enactment. This would include a strategy to increase the U.S. precision strike munitions stockpile in Europe and a cyber-operations deterrence plan. Finally, this section would require a joint plan be submitted by the Secretary of Defense,

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, U.S. STRATCOM and U.S. EUCOM on how to reduce the risk of miscalculation that could lead to nuclear war.

- **Guantanamo Bay Detention Center:** Sections 1022 and 1023 of the NDAA would reauthorize the prohibition against transferring detainees to the United States and against building detention facilities within the U.S. for the purpose of housing them. Section 1024 would prohibit the use of funds by DOD to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release of any individual detained at Guantanamo Bay to Libya, Somalia, Syria, or Yemen.

Base Defense Funding Summary

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2018 Request	House Change	House Authorized
DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE			
National Defense Funding, Base Budget Request			
Function 051, Department of Defense-Military			
Division A: Department of Defense Authorizations			
Title I—Procurement			
Aircraft Procurement, Army	4,149,894	1,443,667	5,593,561
Missile Procurement, Army	2,519,054	559,247	3,078,301
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	2,423,608	2,535,039	4,958,647
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	1,879,283	355,964	2,235,247
Other Procurement, Army	6,469,331	1,993,891	8,463,222
Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund	14,442		14,442
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	15,056,235	3,358,550	18,414,785
Weapons Procurement, Navy	3,420,107	74,200	3,494,307
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	792,345		792,345
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy	19,903,682	-680,300	19,223,382
Other Procurement, Navy	8,277,789	445,986	8,723,775
Procurement, Marine Corps	2,064,825	8,879	2,073,704
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	15,430,849	2,917,162	18,348,011
Missile Procurement, Air Force	2,296,182	17,000	2,313,182
Space Procurement, Air Force	3,370,775	176,350	3,547,125
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	1,376,602		1,376,602
Other Procurement, Air Force	19,603,497	314,648	19,918,145
Procurement, Defense-Wide	4,835,418	457,100	5,292,518
Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund	99,795	-99,795	0
Subtotal, Title I—Procurement	113,983,713	13,877,588	127,861,301
Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	9,425,440	228,940	9,654,380
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	17,675,035	309,200	17,984,235
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	34,914,359	278,255	35,192,614
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide	20,490,902	505,326	20,996,228
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	210,900		210,900
Subtotal, Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	82,716,636	1,321,721	84,038,357
Title III—Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	38,945,417	1,494,172	40,439,589
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	2,906,842	1,282	2,908,124
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard	7,307,170	74,410	7,381,580
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	45,439,407	-3,689	45,435,718
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	6,933,408	123,733	7,057,141
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,084,007	-9,800	1,074,207
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	278,837	-300	278,537
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	39,429,232	954,826	40,384,058
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	3,267,507	-4,100	3,263,407
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard	6,939,968	164,300	7,104,268

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2018 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	34,585,817	207,025	34,792,842
US Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, Defense	14,538		14,538
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid	104,900		104,900
Cooperative Threat Reduction	324,600		324,600
Environmental Restoration, Army	215,809		215,809
Environmental Restoration, Navy	281,415	42,234	323,649
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	293,749	30,000	323,749
Environmental Restoration, Defense	9,002		9,002
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Sites	208,673		208,673
Subtotal, Title III—Operation and Maintenance	188,570,298	3,074,093	191,644,391
Title IV—Military Personnel			
Military Personnel Appropriations	133,881,636	184,389	134,066,025
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	7,804,427		7,804,427
Subtotal, Title IV—Military Personnel	141,686,063	184,389	141,870,452
Title XIV—Other Authorizations			
Working Capital Fund, Army	83,776	50,111	133,887
Working Capital Fund, Air Force	66,462		66,462
Working Capital Fund, DECA	1,389,340	-45,000	1,344,340
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	47,018		47,018
National Defense Sealift Fund	509,327	7,000	516,327
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction	961,732		961,732
Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities	790,814	17,000	807,814
Office of the Inspector General	336,887		336,887
Defense Health Program	33,664,466	-118,600	33,545,866
Subtotal, Title XIV—Other Authorizations	37,849,822	-89,489	37,760,333
Total, Division A: Department of Defense Authorizations	564,806,532	18,368,302	583,174,834
Division B: Military Construction Authorizations			
Military Construction			
Army	920,394	37,400	957,794
Navy	1,616,665	58,320	1,674,985
Air Force	1,738,796	-128,022	1,610,774
Defense-Wide	3,114,913	-351,081	2,763,832
NATO Security Investment Program	154,000	-1,068	152,932
Army National Guard	210,652	56,000	266,652
Army Reserve	73,712	56,000	129,712
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve	65,271		65,271
Air National Guard	161,491	41,900	203,391
Air Force Reserve	63,535	44,100	107,635
Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund	623		623
Subtotal, Military Construction	8,120,052	-186,451	7,933,601
Family Housing			
Construction, Army	182,662	-18,000	164,662
Operation & Maintenance, Army	346,625		346,625
Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	83,682	-8,000	75,682

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2018 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Operation & Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps	328,282		328,282
Construction, Air Force	85,062	-20,000	65,062
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	318,324		318,324
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	59,169		59,169
Improvement Fund	2,726		2,726
Subtotal, Family Housing	1,406,532	-46,000	1,360,532
Base Realignment and Closure			
Base Realignment and Closure—Army	58,000		58,000
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy	143,644	35,000	178,644
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force	54,223		54,223
Subtotal, Base Realignment and Closure	255,867	35,000	290,867
Total, Division B: Military Construction Authorizations ...	9,782,451	-197,451	9,585,000
Total, 051, Department of Defense-Military	574,588,983	18,170,851	592,759,834

Department of Energy National Security Component Funding Summary

Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations

Function 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities

Environmental and Other Defense Activities

Nuclear Energy	133,000		133,000
Weapons Activities	10,239,344	184,200	10,423,544
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,793,310	80,000	1,873,310
Naval Reactors	1,479,751		1,479,751
Federal Salaries and Expenses	418,595	-11,000	407,595
Defense Environmental Cleanup	5,537,186	70,000	5,607,186
Other Defense Activities	815,512	3,000	818,512
Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal	30,000		30,000
Subtotal, Environmental and Other Defense Activities	20,446,698	326,200	20,772,898

Independent Federal Agency Authorization

Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	30,600		30,600
Subtotal, Independent Federal Agency Authorization	30,600	0	30,600

Subtotal, 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	20,477,298	326,200	20,803,498
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Overseas Contingency Operations Funding For Base Requirements

	FY 2018 Request	House Change	House Authorized
National Defense Funding, Overseas Contingency Operations			
National Defense Funding, Overseas Contingency Operations Funding for Base Requirements			
Function 051, Department of Defense-Military			
Procurement			
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy		6,046,800	6,046,800
Subtotal, Procurement	0	6,046,800	6,046,800
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army		85,866	85,866
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy		38,500	38,500
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force		190,750	190,750
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide		463,500	463,500
Subtotal, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation ..	0	778,616	778,616
Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army		629,047	629,047
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve		82,619	82,619
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard		173,900	173,900
Operation & Maintenance, Navy		414,200	414,200
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps		217,487	217,487
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve		11,500	11,500
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve		7,246	7,246
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force		507,700	507,700
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve		15,300	15,300
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard		47,600	47,600
Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance	0	2,106,599	2,106,599
Military Personnel			
Military Personnel Appropriations		1,017,700	1,017,700
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions		44,140	44,140
Subtotal, Military Personnel	0	1,061,840	1,061,840
Subtotal, 051, Department of Defense-Military	0	9,993,855	9,993,855
Total, National Defense Funding, Overseas Contingency Operations Funding for Base Requirements	0	9,993,855	9,993,855

Overseas Contingency Operations Funding For Global War on Terror Requirements

	FY 2018 Request	House Change	House Authorized
National Defense Funding, Overseas Contingency Operations Budget Request			
Function 051, Department of Defense-Military			
Procurement			
Aircraft Procurement, Army	424,686	110,234	534,920
Missile Procurement, Army	559,283	845,181	1,404,464
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	1,191,139	-1,014,139	177,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	193,436	552,320	745,756
Other Procurement, Army	405,575	172,378	577,953
Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund	483,058		483,058
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	157,300	16,000	173,300
Weapons Procurement, Navy	152,373	12,000	164,373
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	225,587	42,500	268,087
Other Procurement, Navy	220,059	-58,586	161,473
Procurement, Marine Corps	65,274	149,129	214,403
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	740,778	14,183	754,961
Missile Procurement, Air Force	395,400		395,400
Space Procurement, Air Force	2,256		2,256
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	501,509		501,509
Other Procurement, Air Force	4,008,887	262,549	4,271,436
Procurement, Defense-Wide	518,026	67,525	585,551
National Guard & Reserve Equipment	0	500,000	500,000
Subtotal, Procurement	10,244,626	1,671,274	11,915,900
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	119,368	183,239	302,607
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	130,365	-11,600	118,765
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	135,358	14,000	149,358
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide	226,096	509,646	735,742
Subtotal, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation ..	611,187	695,285	1,306,472
Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	16,126,403	-1,427,940	14,698,463
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	24,699	33,279	57,978
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard	108,111		108,111
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund	4,937,515		4,937,515
Counter-ISIS Train & Equip Fund	1,769,000		1,769,000
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	5,875,015	39,489	5,914,504
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	1,116,640	-164,733	951,907
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve	23,980		23,980
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	3,367		3,367
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	10,266,295	-313,426	9,952,869
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	58,523		58,523
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard	15,400		15,400
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	7,712,080	-424,519	7,287,561
Ukraine Security Assistance	0	150,000	150,000
Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance	48,037,028	-2,107,850	45,929,178

	FY 2018 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Military Personnel			
Military Personnel Appropriations	4,276,276	-214,289	4,061,987
Subtotal, Military Personnel	4,276,276	-214,289	4,061,987
Other Authorizations			
Working Capital Fund, Army	50,111	-50,111	0
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	98,845		98,845
Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities	196,300		196,300
Office of the Inspector General	24,692		24,692
Defense Health Program	395,805		395,805
Subtotal, Other Authorizations	765,753	-50,111	715,642
Military Construction			
Army	139,700	6,400	146,100
Navy	18,500	13,390	31,890
Air Force	478,030	-43,378	434,652
Defense-Wide	1,900	22,400	24,300
Subtotal, Military Construction	638,130	-1,188	636,942
Total, Overseas Contingency Operations Budget Request	64,573,000	-6,879	64,566,121

Total National Defense Discretionary Funding Summary

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2018 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Summary, Discretionary Authorizations Within the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee			
SUBTOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (051)	574,588,983	18,170,851	592,759,834
SUBTOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE PROGRAMS (053)	20,477,298	326,200	20,803,498
SUBTOTAL, DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)	210,000		210,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE (050)—BASE BILL	595,276,281	18,497,051	613,773,332
TOTAL, OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	64,573,000	9,986,976	74,559,976
GRAND TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE	659,849,281	28,484,027	688,333,308
Defense-Related Activities (054)	7,855,000		7,855,000
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary	667,695,281	28,484,027	696,179,308

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

A NDAA has been signed into law for 55 consecutive years.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 2810 was introduced on June 7, 2017 and was referred to the House Armed Services Committee. The NDAA was ordered to be reported (amended) by the yeas and nays: 60 – 1, on [June 28, 2017](#).

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor: “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress “to provide for the common Defence”, “to raise and support Armies”, “to provide and maintain a Navy” and “to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces” as enumerated in Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.”

NOTE: *RSC Legislative Bulletins are for informational purposes only and should not be taken as statements of support or opposition from the Republican Study Committee.*